



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Ponce, P. R., during the month of August, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 46; number passed, 46.

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

RUSSIA.

Anthrax in Odessa, and Aksai, Astrakhan.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, August 14, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit 2 translations relating to the existence of anthrax at Astrakhan and Odessa. Said translations are from official documents or sources. Cases of anthrax in human beings are not very numerous, as far as I have followed the disease. That 16 deaths should have taken place at the village of Aksai, in the province of Astrakhan, is a serious matter, and I have felt it my duty to send the information to the Department for the reason, among others, that the province of Astrakhan is the source of supply of much that is shipped to the United States via Baltic ports. Hides of all kinds, hair, wool, and skins are sent to the United States from all of the Russian provinces bordering on the Volga. Wool in the grease is also sent to Rostoff, on the Don, to be washed, and this is also forwarded to the United States. Since the recent order of the Treasury Department relating to the disinfection of hides, unless these hides are either dry salted or arsenic cured, no shipments of hides have taken place from this port for the United States. I notice by the declared exports, however, that hides, calfskins, etc., are being shipped in large quantities from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Riga, and Libau. Shippers inform me that calfskins which are shipped in large quantities from the Baltic ports to Russia are never either dry salted or arsenic cured. From the same source I am still further informed that calfskins are always air dried in Russia, and that to attempt to comply with the Treasury requirements for disinfection would render these calfskins worthless for the trade. I have learned recently that calfskins destined for the United States have been shipped via Hamburg and disinfected at that place. The method of disinfection should be the same at all places, and yet the shippers here absolutely refuse to comply with the Treasury regulations as I understand them. It is pretty openly hinted that no consul in Russia requires the same method that I do. I have given shippers translations in 3 languages of the methods required and copies of the letters from the Secretary of Agriculture relating to calfskins. It is admitted that these instructions require all that I ask to be done, and yet the shippers decline to comply, and without doubt manage to send their goods into the United States. I may add that the same parties ship from Black Sea and Baltic ports. Would I be asking too much from the Department if I suggested the propriety of an investigation to ascertain whether or by what means our customs officials are able to find out how these hides are disinfected, or whether they are disinfected at all? * * * The various methods of disinfection required by our regulations have for their object, as I understand the matter, the destruction of dangerous germs; if the object of disinfection is the preservation of the hides, etc., then the Russian method of treating calfskins answers the purpose, because they are quite

dry and arrive at their destination in the United States in excellent condition after from thirty to forty days travel by water.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Anthrax in Aksai.

[Translation.—From Odessa Listock, No. 188 of July 22 and August 4, 1902.]

In the official gazette (Pravitelstvenni Vestnik) of St. Petersburg, was printed the following:

"In the village of Aksai, district of Chernoyar, province of Astrakhan, at the end of last June, there were discovered in 1 family several cases of acute infectious disease, declared by the local surgeons to be anthrax. When similar cases of sickness appeared in other houses of the village and at the same time the aspect of the disease began to inspire suspicion with regard to the plague, a bacteriological specialist was sent to make clear the real nature of the disease. The governor of Astrakhan, who had arrived at the village Aksai, accompanied by a medical staff, took all the measures required for the stamping out of the epidemic. The patients were isolated, the houses where the cases of illness had occurred were surrounded and a careful disinfection of the same effected; those healthy persons who had come into contact with the patients were brought out into specially constructed camps, where they remain under a constant medical supervision. A medical supervision has been likewise instituted over all of the inhabitants of the village Aksai. The total number of cases of sickness from the commencement of the epidemic at Aksai from June 20 last up to the present time is 26, of which 16 have ended fatally."

Case of anthrax in Odessa.

[Translation.—From the official paper of the Odessa Prefect, No. 163, of July 27 and of August 9, 1902.]

A patient was received yesterday at the town hospital and placed in the isolation barrack (for suspected cases) whose name was Abraham Vaikus, the son of a Volhynia burgher, aged 19 years, a brush maker by trade, residing at Strednaya street, house No. 2 (Petropavlovsk district), on whom was found a small suspicious ulcer on the forehead and a swelling near the oral gland and of the lymphatic glands of the neck. His temperature was 39.2° C. in the evening and in the morning 38.5° C. His general condition of health is satisfactory. However, from the results of the examination of the contents of the pustule upon the patient's forehead, it was ascertained that he is suffering from anthrax.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 29, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended August 30, 1902. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 27, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 1, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Four weeks ended August 31, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 639, including enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 31, and 4 from bubonic plague.

EAST AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including beriberi, 6, and 2 from tuberculosis.